of position gained by us.
Our losses are not yet officially reported, an ably not yet officially ascertained. The generally prevailing yesterday, a nd wounded at ten thousand, which is a cor iderable reduction from the estimates curren on Sunday, the day after the bettle. It as

on contay, in any arter to bestic. It seems to be agreed that the losses of the enemy were materially less, as they fought under cover of their entrenchments and of woods.

As to the advance schleved by the national army, it appears to have been limited to a gain of about a mile by the left wing (commanded for the contage of the commanded for the contage of the co by Gen. Franklin), and to the occ what is styled, in the reports, " the first ridge n front of the town, in which the enemy said to have established some rifle pits. The occupation of this "first ridge" has led to the erroneous statement, that the enemy's "fire ely, was not the fact.

intelligence with reasonable respect, to tempt to disguise the conclusion that Satu day's movement upon the enemy failed to ac-complish its object. It was, however, attended with no circumstances calculated to shake the confidence of our generals, or of the coun the bravery, discipline, and efficiency of our army; and it certainly made an impression upon the enemy, which kept him substantial;

quiet during the two succeeding days.

The arrival of Sigel at Fredericksburg yest day, down to 1 o'clock, p. m., is not reported, but he must by that time have arrived within

co-operating distance.

In this connection, we notice the reported movement of Gen. Slocum "south, by the roads east of the Bull Run ridge of mountains," and, as is alleged, "to be within supporting distance

During Sunday, and during the forenoon of yesterday, there was occasional but not exten-sive artillery firing between the opposing forces at Fredericksburg, and a little shelling of the town by the rebels. It may be suspected that s. It may be suspected that hey are short of ammunition, or at any rat very sparing of it, as certainly the town, and probably nearly all the other ground occupied by our troops, are within the reach of their

The inaction of Gen. Burnside, after the bat tie of Saturday, may be ascribed to the necess ty of further preparations for a renewed attack apon the enemy's works, or to his determina tion to carry them by flanking, or other strate-getical operations. We shall know all about it in due time. For the present, it may seem al-most superfluous to observe that the fate of a campaign is not decided by a single check. When Pellesier first assumed command of the silied operations against Sebastopol, he met with a signal and bloody repulse. His second effort won the city for the Allies, and for him self the immortal title of the Duc de Malakoff

ond Examiner of the 10th instant has an article treating a movement upon that city by the Fredericksburg route as "one of the greatest follies of the war," but does not con-descend to point out in what the folly of it specially consists. Among other things it says: "If Burnside's force is condemned to winter in the barren wastes of Stafford, it will cease to exist before the period at which the grand combined operation is possible. No expenditure of life and energy is too great to be compensated by a defeat of Burnside, should be attempt to force the pussage of the river."

We are not able to see that, because the between Fredericksburg and the Potomac does not abound in supplies, Gen. Burn side's army must necessarily "cease to exist," even if compelled to spend the winter and spring It can be as cheaply fed from Aquis Creek as in Washington, or anywhere else upon the navigable waters of the Potomac. have motives enough to resist the advance of Gen. Burnaide from the Rappahan-neck, but the hope of starving him out, on what are rhetorically called the "barren wastes rd," is not one of them. The main thing for the rebels, is to prevent his approach aond, and it is now evident that they have chosen Fredericksburg as the locality of their first resistance. It must be confessed that it is a stout resistance, and quite up to the enof life and treasure is too great" to make it

It seems to be certain that Gen. Banks has not gone to James river, or to any other point, with a view to co-operating in the capture of Richmond, but certainly much further South. The event will vindicate the wisdom of the Administration in this particular.

President Davis, it seems, was at Knoxville on the 11th instant. A dispatch of that date rom Knozville, says :

"Fresident Davis made a speech here this corning. He thinks the torrism of East Ten-masse exaggrated. He will stay a day here a his return from the West. He is in fine saith and spirits."

THE NORFOLK DISTRICT.—We referred, yes-gressional proceedings, for the resolutions in-terday, to a printed address (Dec. 6) of Gen. Dix to the people of the Norfolk district, urging will appear hereafter. They were laid upon the them to elect a member of Congress befo

by the right to hold negro slaves.

and who are not prevented by age, infirmity, or other valid cause, from performing their duty as sitisens by voting under this proclamation, will be regarded as hostile to the Government, and subject to all the penalties of discoverievity.

General Bayard's wedding day was fixed condition. The President must have intended redustring voting, and not being driven up to being driven driven up to being driven up to being driven up to be driven

"The cotton of India is well adapted "The cotton of India is well adapted to the greaser portion of cotton goods made in New England, and commonly called "domestics"—in abort, to sill those brown and bleached cotton goods, known to our tariff as heavier than four aquare yards to the pound, and, containing both warp and well, less than one hundred and forty threads to the square inch. For making sue goods it is in common use in England, and can be, as it has been successfully worked here by itself, unmixed with any longer staple whatever."

The observations made by Mr. Anthony se to establish, not merely that the increase of du ty upon India cotton, when imported from places this side of the Cape of Good Hope, should be taken off, but that the entire duty should be taken off. He says that "every pound cotton woven into cloth, yields, at prese prices, about three cents directly under the ex indirect ways." What the Treasury gains by taxing Surat cotton must be more than lost by discouraging and diminishing the manufact

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE:

While our brave men are fighting and failing at Fredericksburg in defence of the Union, Washington is crowded with shoulder straps and private soldiers who appear fully able to do duty. There is something wrong somewher and the remedy should be appled at once, there be any remedy.

Let the President adjourn these courts of in-

quiry, which are mere farces at best, and send very man with straps, and every soldier caps ble of doing duty, to the irom, from him and send him to Coventry.

hundred thousand men and officers doing thing, and rendering the country no service while Burnside, with a force far inferior to the nents and his men falling by the thousan pefore the murderons fire of the enemy. Is this right ?

Let every man and officer who is capable of loing duty be sent to the front at once. Hotels and houses of ill-fame may lose by this order, but the country will gain discipline—let us have discipline in the army.

GEN. F. L. VINTON.-This brave officer, who was severely wounded on Saturday near Fred-ericksburg, is now at Markham's hotel. Dr. Clymer is attending him, and his uncle, the distinguished Rev. Dr. Vinton, of Trinity church, New York, is with him. Gen. Vinton church, New York, is with mim. Gen. Vinton is a son of J. R. Uniton, of New York, who distinguished himself at the taking of Vera Cruz, where he was mortally wounded. Gen. V. has had a thorough military education. He graduated at West Point, and subsequently ent to Europe to finish his education. He entered the "Acole Des Mines Imperiale," from which institution he graduated with honor being the only American, save one, who he had that honor. Returning from Europe, he went to Central America to examine the min ral regions, where he remained until the pretered the army at once. He has distinguishe himself, and was rapidly promoted. He was in the battles before Richmond. This engage ment was his first as a general, and he received his first wound while gallantly leading his victorious brigade against a portion of Jackson's and A. P. Hill's forces. His was the Third brigade, Second division, Gen. Franklin's corps He was struck by a ball in the left loin, at th head of his brigade, about the time it reached the crest of the hill. He did not notice his injury, but cheering his men called them to fol w. At length he fell and was borne from

the field. He was brought to this city yester EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

day and is now faithfully attended

MR. ERASTUS BROOKS, the Washington espondent of his paper-the New York Express—is on the "rampage" at the course pur-add by the Maine Senators, Messrs. Morrill and Fessenden, respecting the so-called resolution of inquiry into the reasons for the imprisoning of Northern traitors.

THE Congressional proceedings of yesterday eresting features.

ALL DAY yesterday there were many faces on our streets in consequence of the tid nes received from the battle-field of Saturday, and various speculations were rife as to our losses, some placing them as high as 20,000. This cannot be so, though they are heavy. There was also a good deal of inquiry as to the present position of Bigel's corps and Banks' expedition. Can we take Richmond by the way of pounded in all quarters! We shall see.

THE citizens of Boston, Massachusetts, have titioned the Secretary of War to establish Bureau of Inspection in that city for the purpose of examining all goods and samples goods offered to the Government on contract, flict. so that all fraude and impositions upon the Government may be avoided in obtaining the necessary supplies.

Davis in Tennessee.

THERE has been raised, in New York, \$160,-

000 for the relief of the suffering English opers WE could not find room to-day, in our co

1st of January, as a means of preserving to IT is REPORTED that Rev. A. B. Fuller, chapthemselves all their "rights as citizens of the lain of the Sixteenth Massachusetts regiment, United States," meaning and intending there- was killed at Fredericksburg. He was among Co., New York.

the volunteers who crossed the river, and was We have since seen Gen. Dix's formal process shot while going over. He was a noble and

G PARTICUL

sed from prominent army who participated in the a facta will be found of great into The battle of Saturday was

some time confined almost solely to artillery

right, was the first to become engaged, his own corps, under command of Gen. Couch, leading in the attack. This was followed by Burnside's old corps, commanded by Gen. Wilcox, and Gen. Hooker's old corps, led by Gen. Butter-field. During the afternoon, it is said the cu-tire line was engaged, including Franklin's division on the extreme left.

The infantry firing was commenced about 11 o'clock by Gen. Nathan Kimball's brigade. This brigade was posted along Princess Anne street, the left resting on the old telegraph road, the centre near the court-house, and the right

in the vicinity of the cemetery.

The brigade advanced through the streets at posted on the edge of the city, and drove them posted on the edge of the city, and drow them from their position to a distance of about three quarters of a mile. The brigade fought gal-lantly, though exposed to a terrible fire from the enemy's artillery posted in front and on each flank, as well as the infantry's fire in the im-mediate front. They were engaged about three hours, when Gen. Kimball being wounded in the thigh, and their ammunition being hearly exhausted, they were relieved by the brigade on the left.

Nearly the same order of battle was observed by mostly all the other brigades. Opposite and in direct line with all the streets, which run at dable batteries, to the raking fire of which our troops were exposed in advancing upon the enemy, and under cover of these batteries were

rifle pits, where infantry were posted.

Military men estimate the proportion of those killed and wounded in battles generally at one-fifth of the number engaged; but it is said by persons who were on the field during the repersons who were on the field during the re-cent engagements at Fredericksburg, and who are competent to judge, that the proportion in these instances was nearly twice as great— that is, on our side. This is not surprising, when the position of the rebels is considered.

They have undoubtedly the advantage of onof the greatest natural strongholds of

of the greates in that section of country.

Various prisoners were taken at different times. General Gibbons' brigade captured upwards of 250 Georgians, including a colonel, two or three majors, and several captains. Signi's force, which crossed the river twelv

miles above Fredericksburg, and which it is thought will attack the enemy on the flank, somewhere between Fredericksburg and Rich mond, is estimated to number about forty

On Saturday night, while our men were rest-ing on their arms on the battle-field, the enemy left their entrenchments and attempted to dis lodge us from our position, but he was hand About a mile back of the river, on the cree

of a continuous line of hills, upwards of three miles in length, the enemy has erected most formidable works, where, without leaving a vuluerable point where they can be successfull attacked in advancing, our forces will be sub jected to the most raking fire.

Between our forces and the enemy there is

mill race, over which our forces were compelled to construct bridges in the face of a murderous fire from the enemy's artillery and infantry This was a difficult task, but in most instanwas gallantly accomplished. The troops were then compelled to march by flank across these temporary bridges, and form a line on the opposite bank. The execution of this moven subjected us to a destructive fire. Here many of our brave men were lost, but the enemy were compelled to give way and retreat to their works on the hill.

The battle of Saturday is said to have rage for a long while in the immediate vicinity the tomb of the mother of Washington, whi is situated on the outskirts of the city.

The Sixty-ninth New York, Seventh New York and Fourteenth Indians, suffered terribly. The first has only four commissioned officers who tenants. The Seventh New York (German) cent into the engagement with about five hun dred men, and came out with only one hun-dred and fifty. At the roll call of one company answered, and the highest officer left fit for duty was a corporal. The Fourteenth Indiana lost balf of its num-

Troops in large numbers have been leaving since Sunday morning for the scene of the co

The rebels, before evacuating Fredericksburg, threw a large quantity of tobacco into the Rappahannock, which, when our boys crossed A REBEL paper at Murfreesboro' reports Jeff. over, they eagerly plunged into the river to recover. As their supply of "the weed" had been exhausted for a long time, the boys delighted with their hard-earned prize.

> CONTRACTS FOR INDIAN GOODS AWARDED. Class No. 1, blankets, dry goods, &c., to Cronin, Huxthal & Sears, New York Class No. 2, clothing, to Charles Barnus

New York. Class No. 3, hardware and agricultural instruments, to Poultney & Trimble, Baltimore. Class No. 4, tobacco, to Shelton, White &

Class No. 5, guns, &c., not yet awarded.

EVENTH CONGRESS.

vice of the United States, with a recommenda-tion that it do not pass.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill to amend the act providing for duties on imports and the act to confiscate property used for insurrection-ary purposes. Beferred.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, introduced a bill to provide for the axtinction of Indian titles in Kansas and the removal of the Indians. Re-ferred.

Mr. COLLAMER offered a resolution re

Mr. COLLAMER offered a resolution requesting the President, if not inconsistent with the public interests, to transmit to the Sensie the report, and accompanying documents, of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, as commissioner to the United States, during the last summer, at New Orleans. Adopted.

Mr. COLLAMER presented the credentials of the Hon. Solomon Foot, re-elected Senstor from the State of Vermont for six years from 4th of March, 1683. Placed on file.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution that, after it had become manifest that an insurrection against the United States was about to break out in several of the Southern States, James Buchanan, then President, from sympathy with the conspirators and their treasonable projects, failed to take the necessary and proper measures to prevent it; wherefore he should receive the censure and condemnation of the Senate and of the American people.

The present consideration was objected to, and the resolution laid over.

Mr. FIELD offered a resolution, that the Com-

The present consideration was objected to, and the resolution laid over.

Mr. FIELD offered a resolution, that the Committee on Foreign Relatious be instructed to report, at as early a day as practicable, whether some method cannot be devised, for extending relief, or 4n some other way manifesting the sympathy of Congress toward those suffering operatives in Great Britain, who, stripped of employment by reason of the measures to which the Government of the United States has been compelled to resort for the purpose of putting down rebellion, have nevertheless borne their sufferings with such exemplary patience and have refused to clamor for foreign intervention in our affairs, lest by so doing they should hart the sacred cause for which we are contending. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WHIGHT offered a resolution, that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by an act of Congress, that any Joyal clinen of the United States, who has sustained damage from the troops of the States engaged in the present rebellion, or the forces of any one or more such States, may set off such damages against any claim or demand a gainst a him in any suit in equity or action as law by any of such rebellious States, agant or treates of such States, or in any case where such claim or demand is for the use or benefit of such States. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the motion to indefinitely postpone the bill providing for the confirmation, by the Senate, of the volunteer

On motion of Mr. HALE, the motion to in-definitely postpone the bill providing for the confirmation, by the Senate, of the volunteer appointments to the navy was reconsidered, and the bill was taken up and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour; when the res-olution relative to the arrest of certain citizens of Delaware was taken up.

Mr. DAVIS proceeded to speak at length in favor of the resolution, arguing that the Presi-dent has no authority, under the Constitution, to make any such arrests.

to make any such ar nch arrests, of Mr. GRIMES, the Senste went

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The SPEAKER laid before the House a com-munication from the Secretary of State, rela-tive to the arrest of a part of the crew of the

Sunter.
Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.
Mr. BLAKE introduced a bill providing for
the establishment of postal money orders. Referred to Committee on Post Offices and Post

Mr. MALLORY introduced a bill providing for the repairing and refitting the court-house at Louisville, Kentucky, and for other purpo-Mr. COLFAX introduced a bill providing for

Mr. COLFAX introduced a bill providing for the reduction of the tax on paper. Referred to Committee of Ways and Means.
Mr. HOLMAN introduced a bill to amend the 66th section, articles of war. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.
Mr. NOELL introduced a bill to secure the abolishment of alsvery in Missouri, and to provide compensation for loyal men who own slaves therein. Referred.
Mr. WILSON introduced a bill prescribing times and places for holding district courts in Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas.
Mr. BENNETT (delegate) introduced a bill providing for the development of the mineral resources of the United States and the public domain.

domain.

Mr. WASHBURNE submitted the following, on which he demanded the previous question:

Essented, That in the judgment of the House there should be no legislation changing the existing law, noviding for the payment of the interest

public debt in coin.

on the public debt in coin.

Mr. HOLMAN demanded the yeas and mays on the passage of the resolution. The resolution was adopted—yeas Si, nays 24.

Mr. WILSON moved that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of granting bounty to soldiers, in the volunteer and regular service of the United States, enlisted since March, 1851, and who have served or may hereafter serve less than two years. Referred.

Mr. NOELL submitted the following:

Resolved, That while the Government of the Inited States is engaged in actual war to suppress inlawful combinations of its own citizens, now in United States is engaged in actual war to suppress uniawhii combinations of its own citizens, now in open rebellion against its constitutional authority, no person or persons owing aliegiance have a right, by reason of the fact (or his or their belief of the existence of the fact) that the war is not prosecuted for legitimate and constitutional nurposes, or by legitimate and constitutional necess. to withhold in or their support of the war, or to resist the enforcement of the laws for resistag, maintaining and requisiting the army and navy, or the laws imposing taxes, and, burdens for the payment of the expense of the war, and if any person or persons in the United States thus owing allegiance, shall, for the reason or pretended reasons sforesaid, resist senior comment of such laws, or persuade, inducting the continuous laws, or persuade, inducting the continuous tin the pentitentiary, and that the committee on the Judiciary be and is hereby instructed to consider the propriety and necessity of providing by law for the punishment of such cases, and report by fall or otherwise.

We have since seen Gen. Dix's formal proclamation, (Dec. 8,) appointing the 22d instant as the day of election. It contains the following paragraph, among others:

"All persons entitled and declining to vote, and who are not prevented by age, infirmity, or other valid cause, from performing their dity as nitizens by voting under this proclamation, will be regarded as hostile to the Government, and subject to all the penalties of disciplarity.

It will hardly be contended that the act of voting, under such extraordinary menaces as these, can be regarded as evidence of loyality within the true construction of that part of the processing the said of the said of the part of the United States these, can be regarded as evidence of loyality within the true construction of that part of the processing of paragraph, and the penalties of primary necessity, and subject to all the penalties of disciplants of the said of the tax as will be amended.

There is some talk of tinkering the tariff. We trust that measure will not be altered to any considerable extent. It had better remain as it is for the present.

General Hallerg, it is said, is opposed to

itary Academy for the year ending June 20, Mr. S. C. FESSENDEN moved the followin Resident, That the proclamation of the Pre-the United States, dated 22d September, is

Mr. HOLMAN moved to lay the resolute in the table.

A votewas taken, and the motion to lay on able was negatived—yeas 53, nays 80.

The yeas and nays were demanded on massace of the resolution—yeas 78, nays 57.

Mr. CLARKE reported a joint resolution reasing the bonds of superintendent of pulyrinting. Passed.

Mr. CLARKE reported a joint resolution increasing the bonds of superintendent of public printing. Passed.

Mr. DAWES moved the postponement of the bill for the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Ship Canal, till January next.

Mr. VAN WYCK moved that whereas various delays had occurred in the payment of money to soldlers, the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to enquire what legislation is necessary to prevent such delays in future; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to inform the House why the regular monthly payments to the soldiers are not more promptly made. Referred.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING introduced a joint resolution that the Secretary of the Navy be

solution that the Secretary of the Navy be uthorized to dispatch an armed vessel of the Navise ships that may be sent to envoy any ship or ships that may be sent to earry provisions contributed by the citizens of his country for the relief of sundry operatives of England. The resolution was rejected—71

to 46.

Mr. POMEROY moved, by joint resolution, that the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, be and is hereby authorized and empowered to pay in coin any portion of the bonded public debt falling due 1st January,

864. Mr. COX wanted to know if the House would

Mr. COX wanted to know if the House would pass a resolution which would authorize the Secretary of the Treasuary to allow some of our citizens to make millions of dollars, as they would if paid in coin.

Mr. POMEROY said the amount falling due was between two and three millions of the bonded debt. He supposed the Government ought, not to pay bonds issued years ago in green backs issued but a few months past. The public faith is pledged to the payment of the public debt in coin, which will be matured in January next. Referred to Committee of Ways and Means.

The public faith is pledged to the payment of the public debt in coin, which will be matured in January next. Referred to Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. ANCONA moved that the Committee on Agriculture be directed to inform the House the number of clerks and other persons engaged in the whole business of the Department; the names of the same; the salaries paid them; the dates of their appointments, and the length of their service; the amount aiready expended, with titles of seeds, &c. Referred.

He also moved that the Secretary of War be directed to inform the House what steps, if any, have been taken for the relief of sullers and others attached to the army, now held as prisoners in Hichmond and elsewhere. Adopted.

Mr. McPHERSON moved that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire what additional legislation, if any, is necessary to prevent the evasion and violation, by paymasters, of the clause of the act of June, 1803, providing that company officers of volunteers on the muster-roll shall be paid on their own autograph, and not otherwise, except when sick, absent on daty, or on leave of absence, and to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. CALVERT moved that the Secretary of War be directed to furnish the House with a statement of the expenditures of the quartermaster's department, at Beaufort, South Carolina, on account of the contrabands, embracing the monthly reports of the quartermaster's department, at Beaufort, South Carolina, on account of the contrabands, embracing the monthly reports of the quartermaster at the same rate; showing, also, the number and description of persons paid out of the fund for each of the last three months. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BROWN introduced a bill to provide for compensating loyal citizens for property taken from them for the use of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PENDLETON moved that the President be requested to inform the House if, in his opinion, not inconsistent with the public i

the table, Mr. PENDLETON demanded the yeas and

rys.

The motion to lay on the table was carried The motion to lay on the table was carried by 78 yeas to 43 nays.

Mr. PENDLETON moved that the Secretary of War be instructed to furnish the House-First, what number of troops furnished by each State since the war commenced, giving the number of three months men under the call for 70,000 men. Second, the number furnished by each State under the call for 500,000 men, stating the number of one, two and three years men. Third, the number of volunteers furnished by each State under the last call for 300,000 men, with the term of service, whether for one, two or three years, or nine months.

for one, we or three years, or nine months
The quota assigned to each State under th
said respective calls.

Mr. MORRILL moved to lay the resolution

Mr. MORRILL moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. PENDLETON demanded the yeas and nays. Laid on the table—T1 yeas, 40 nays.

Mr. GURLEY moved that the President be requested to transmit to the House, if not incompatible with the public interest, all the correspondence which passed between himself and Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, and between any department of the Government and the generals of the volunteer service since the campaign of the Peninsula was undertaken. Adopted.

Mr. SHELLABARGER moved that the Com-

Mr. SHELLABARGER moved that the Com-

Mr. SHELLABARGER moved that the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire what steps are necessary to secure a more prompt discharge of sick and disabled soldiers from the service. Referred.

Mr. BLAKE moved that the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to consider the propriety of establishing a board of hospital commissioners, composed of civilians, whose duty will be to look after the sick and wounded, and to move effectually seems the comfort and to more effectually secure the comfort provide for the wants of soldiers in the vari

provide for the wants of solders in the various hospitals and convalescent camps. Referred. Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, moved that the Committee on Territories be instructed to en-quire into the expediency of establishing a ter-ritorial government for that region of the counquire into the ritorial government for that retry in which the Salmon River Referred. Mr. MALLORY moved that the Committee on

Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of laying bonds on canal companies.
On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Dawes in the chair.)

Mr. COX resumed the debate and read a long Mr. COX resumed the debate and read a long speech, listened to only by members on the right of the floor from the Speaker. The Republican benches were all but empty. His speech was a review of the conduct of the Republican party and the measures of the Government in carrying on the war. He referred also to the defeat of some of his colleagues from Ohio in the late election (a result which he had predicted) in a spirit which smacked a good deal of self-glorification for his own return. The committee rose, and The committee rose, and The House adjourned.

"Rebel Reports from the Southwest.

In a dispatch from Murfreesboro' on Dec. 8th, Gen. Bragg claims that in the affair at Hartaville, Tennessee, Gen. Morgan captured 1,800 prisoners, 2 pieces of artillery, 2,000 amail arms, and all other stores at the position, and that 200 Federals were killed and wounded.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. Dinight Die THE WEATHER PINE AND ROADT IN GOOD CONDITION.

THE POSITION OF THE TWO ARMIES. Not Much Artillery Pire by either Party. THE REBELS THROW SOME SHOT INTO THE CITY.

SOST OF THE WOUNDED REMOVED OVER

OVER 700 PRIBONERS TAKEN BY US. Correspondence of the Associated Press

Correspondence of the Associated Press.
HEADQUARTERS, Monday evening Descender 15.
The weather to-day has been clear and was rith a strong southerly wind. The roads n a very good condition.
The position of the two armies remain no the same. There was not much artiful ring this armies remain and the same.

osition.

Most of the wounded to-day were removed from the city to this side of the river, as on the cnowsl of the battle the rebel guns would like y cause its destruction.

PROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC Heauquarres, Monday morning, vieven o'clock.—There was considerable firing yesterday between the advanced troops of the two

day between the advanced troops of the two armies:

At one time the enemy showed a disposition to advance upon Gen. Franklin's command. Occasionally the robels would throw a few shells among our troops just to remind us of the fact that they were still there. With these exceptions, everything was quiet. There is some skirmlashing this morning, with considerable artillery firing.

The body of Gen. Bayard was sent to Washington to day. He was to have been married next Wednesday.

PROM THE SOUTHERN COAST. EXPEDITION AGAINST MOBILE. EAUREGARD AT CHARLESTON, WITH

40,000 MEN New York, Dec. 15,-Hilton Head advices.

with troops, lound South.
The steam bound South.

The steamer Star of the South and a large steamer, probably the North Star, were passed off Edisto by the Bienville. The rebels in the vicinity of Hilton Head have erected powerful batteries on James and Sullivan's Island, and along the coast as far as Bull's Bay.

Beauregard was entrenching at Charleston with 40,000 men under him.

The health of our troops at Port Royal is excellent.

OFFUTT'S CROSS ROADS, Dec. 15.—At three o'clock this morning our pickets on the Pooles ville road brought in a sergeant of company L, "Scott's 900." who made his way from Pooles ville, on foot, where his company were captured by a cavalry force of the enemy about 8 o'clock last evening.

Sergeant Thomason reports that he, with some eight others, were at church last evening heard pistol shots and saw a number of the enemy; not being able to reach the stable, he made the best of his way on foot to this camp. He reports seeing a bright light when one and a half miles from Poolesville, which he supposed was caused by burning the stable. It may have been "Northera lights," which were somewhat brilliant last evening.

Sergeant Thomason says that Lieut, Smith had no guards out, and the force of the enemy he estimated at seventy-fire.

ted at seventy-five. Eate from Port Royal.

BIENVILLE, Dec. 15.—The gunboat Bienville, from Port Royal via Charleston Bar on the 11th instant, has arrived.

The British frigate Avon is at Charleston Bar, and a sloop-of-war, both of which had communication with the British consul in Charleston.

The Bienville has a large mail from the army The Bienville has a large mail from the army and nary.

The gunboat E. B. Hale arrived in tow of the Bienville, having been disabled. She left Port Royal on the 10th, and passed four steamers and a brig going into Port Royal, all heavily-laden with troops.

Both of the above gunboats will repair before starting out.

LATE FROM THE SOUTH. MOVEMENTS OF THE FREE LABOR AS-

NEWMERS, Dec. 10.—The free labor move ment here is understood to be in preparation of establishing a loyal State government, in order to accept President Lincoln's proposition of compensated emparication. re is much activity here in military circles

Murder at Sea NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The brig Winthrop, ormerly the New York, now the British Rlo

Grande, has been brought hither by the second mate of a Brazillan brig. The second mate of the Winthrop, named Jones, an Austrian, had murdered Captain Lafrierre, his wife, and the first mate. Jones was in charge of the British consul. He had been placed in trons by the crew when the vessel was boarded by the Bra zillan brig. The Winthrop was from Ban Fran cisco, bound for Mountevideo. The Action at Port Royal, on the Rappe

On Wednesday evening, our gunboats at Port Royal, about twenty-seven miles from Fred-cricksburg, were fired into by the shore battery, supposed to number twenty heavy guns. One shot struck a coal schooner, wounding Capt. Simmons, who has since died. Another shot struck the Carontuck on the larboard side, passing into the engine-room, and wounding H. F. Smith, of Rhode Island, who has since died.

Also, wounding Jeremiah Daily dangerously, and two others slightly. The firing was very rapid and continued till sundown, when the enemy's guns were silenced.

Two schooners, at the commencement of the fight, were lying directly in range of the ene-

rapid and continued till sundown, when the enemy's guns were slienced.

Two schooners, at the commencement of the fight, were lying directly in range of the enemy's guns, near the shore, but they were brought off by the Teaser.

The gunboats laid off until morning, when our boats again opened upon the battery, but met with no response.

A BOARD OF ENGINEERS met in this city yes terday to report upon "Timby Revolving Iron Tower" for harbor defences. The board consisted of Generals Barnard and Cullum and

A DISPATCH from San Francisco states that a steamer, arrived from the Northwest coast, has brought \$77,000 in treasure from Oregon.

AND MANUELLE OF GREEK

The court met at 11 o'clock.
Gen. McDowell was re-called and asked a few
metions, but no new facts were elicited.
Theo. R. Mooreland and J. L. Cherry, tele-

graphic operators, were examined with regard to the messages referred to in Gen. Pope's tes-lmony, as being transmitted by Gen. Poeter to

The counsel for the defe apatches, and others they proce, indicate, on the contrary, ion on the part of the seco

ary information.

The president of counsel up to this time had been allowed to ad-dress the court directly, but as this was in di-rect conflict with all precedents, and as great delay was caused thereby, he was desirous that the court should return to its original plan, and

the court should return to its original plan, and require the arguments and observations to be made by the accused in person.

The court was cleared, and this course decided upon in secret session, though no objection was relaed to the usual course being pursued with regard to questions and answers.

Col. Speed Buller, aid-de-camp to Gen. Pope, was next examined. He testified to Griffin's brigade, of Forter's corps, being at Centreville on and during the night of the battle of the 20th of August.

At the request of the judge advocate the court adjourned until Thursday next, in order to afford him time to get ready the next testimony he proposed to introduce.

THE M. DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY. MONDAY, DECREERER 15. To-day, Colonel Shriver was again e: th reference to protection ac

for some hours, to allow General McDowell time to arrange certain papers for presentation to them as testings. o them se testimony. After the presentation of these

ch, Four-and-a-half street, be Louisiana avenue, on WEDNE, Dec. 17, at 1% o'clock. e Committees of the Association ris of their labors during the la-ceting and eminent speakers wither feembers.

J. K. MOORHEAD, President.

J. M. SULLIVAN, Secretary. dec 16-dtd EF Smithsonian Lectures.—A course of lectures will be given by Prof. D. Wilson, of Canada. m Ethnology.
Monday, Dec. 15. Subject—The Lettered Races.
Wednesday, Dec. 17. Subject—The Maritime Friday, Dec. 18. Subject—The Origin of Civiliza-

. - T. - 1 1 6 6 - X . PRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and dict.
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, January 25, 1862. neing with Baturday, the first of nex

HAND'S LINE NOTICE TO CONSIGNEED The steamer C. C. Alger, Capt. Fenton, from

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who suffer from Sperinatorrhus, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time, THE MEANN OF SELF CURE. By one who has cured himself, after being put to great expense and issury through medical himbug and quackery By enclosing a post paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author. NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esc. nov 29—damif Betford, Kings Co., N. Y.

Call and see the names of some of the first citizens of Washington, who have been restored to health. Good, Piles, Neuralgia, Kheumatiam, Scuryy, Nervous Complaints, and Female Weaknesses, invariably cured without fail.

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hetween Sixth and Seventh streets.

N. B. The city cars pass within a square of the nov 27—1m*

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our winter Clothing. They sell cheap. Try them.

rebel property.
Afterwards, the court delayed for

SPECIAL NOTICES.

and address the meeting.

All the Members of Congress from Pennsylvaniand residents and seglourners from that State in this city, and all who have the good of our sick and wounded soldiers at heart, are regently requested

ion.

Monday, Dec. 22. Subject—The Historic and
Sahistoric Races.
The lectures will commence at 8 o'clock. Adnittance free. The public are invited. dec 16

They strengthen the system and enlives the mind They prevent missmalls and intermittent fevera-they purify the breath and sadilty of the stomach. They cure Dyspesia and Constipation. They cure Distribus, Cholera, and Cholera Mor-They cure Distribus, Cholera, and Cholera Mor-

che.
They are the best litters in the world. They make the west man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure 8. Croix Rum, the celebrated Callsays Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a severage, without regard to age or lime of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle attuulant. Sold by all Grocers, Drugglist, Motele, and Balcons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, New York.

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Please call and examine my stock.

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dec 13—iw No. 335 Pennsylvania avenue, bet. Ninth and Tenth sta THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE

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